Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-8-Der Vogelhaendler AMERICAN FINE ART SOCIETY-Loan Exhibition.
BIJOU THEATRE-S-A Mad Bargan.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Ninety Days.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. The Dore Gallery-S:30-Cohourt, CASINO-S:15-Ba-oche,

COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-Across the Potomac DALA'S THEATRE-11-Lenten Matinee-8:15-Twelfth

EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2:15-Federa. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Sport McAllister, HARRIGAN'S TPEATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Crust of Society. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-Our Club.

HOYP'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tri IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10.30 p. m MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CO'S CONCERT HALL-3;20-Rur Blus-S:15-Plano Revital.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S 20-Lady Windermere's Fon.

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman.

STAR THEATRE-S 15-On Probaton.

10NY PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-For Revenue Only. 57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-S:15-Wonders of America

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Business Notices.

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUTE.—Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nussaust, New York. Main uptoen office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A motion by Mr. Gladstone that Gov. synmeat business have precedence in the House was carried, 270 to 228; Sir William Harcourt introduced the Liquor Trade Veto bill. === M. Ferry, on assuming the Presidency of the French Senate, made a speech which was well received: the "Figaro" prints points alleged to have been elicited in Charles de Lesseps's examination implicating certain prominent men. ==== Twentysix Anarchists were arrested while at work in a bomb factory in Rome. = Mr. Edmand Yates writes of the World of London.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - Senate: propriation bill was passed; the Senate amend ments to the Sundry Civil bill, including the Sherman bond provision, were non-concurred in; the Senate amendment to the Car Coupler bill was concurred in.

Domestic.-Three bills to repeal racetrack legislation were introduced in the New-Jersey Legislature; Governor Werts sent in the name of Leon Abbett to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Jersey. - A banquet was ten dered to Vice-President Morton in Washington by the Senate. -- John B. Riley was removed from his place as chief examiner of the New-York State Civil Service Commission and Thomas Carmody was appointed to the office. - Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle remained in conference at Lake-

City and Suburban .- The revenue cutter Washington was run down and sunk by Annex boat No. 3, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, - Cod dealers said there would be no reduction in prices. == Many foreign representatives to the World's Fair arrived here, === The inquest death of Margaret Manzoni was begun. == The inquest into the motion for a new trial for Carlyle W. Harris was

made; no decision. - The funeral of Arthur Leary took place, ___ Stocks were weak under the influence of continued liquidations in Philadelphia and Reading, and closed generally near lowest points; money on call ranged from 5 to 7 per cent.

The Weather,-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by cloudiness and rain or snow; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees: low est, 25; average, 31 1-2.

In the midst of considerable excitement the Car-Coupler bill, as amended by the Senate. was passed yesterday by the House. All the Republicans present, except seven, voted for the bill, but seventy-eight Democrats went on record against it, and threw to the winds the declaration of the last National platform of their party in favor of legislation on this subject. There is no question whatever that the measure will be approved by President Harrison, for he has urged the matter upon the attention of Congress in more than one of his anunal messages.

There appears to be a good prospect that the United States will soon be placed on an equal facting at foreign courts with nations far inferior to it in size and importance. The Conference Committee has agreed to report favorably the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, providing for the sending of ambassadors to those nations which send ambassadors to this country. It is to be hoped that the House will make no serious objection to this reasonable amendment, which will enbance the dignity and prestige of the Republic

Governor Werts, who began remarkably well, has now made two serious mistakes. The first was in vetoing the Racetrack bills so promptly last week. The second occurred yesterday. It was the nomination of ex-Governor Abbett to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. Leon Abbett's lack of qualifications for such a post must be plainly evident to Mr. Werts, and in making the nomination he has yielded to to modern warfare, the rapidity of their conpolitical pressure in a way that does him no credit. It is believed that the opposition to the capacity and equipment of American ship- that he is a member of the Board of Educathe ex-Governor has died out, and that he will

such a Judge in its Supreme Court.

Judge Clearwater, of Uister County, has done of the Grand Jury to the condition of the roads | denly awoke to the exhibition which they were in that section of the State. Just what the making of their maritime degeneracy. Grand Jury can do in the matter, beyond inquiring whether the money set aside for road improvement is honestly expended, is not clear: yet it is certainly significant that one Judge has seen fit to bring this important subject before a Grand Jury. But Ulster is only one of threescore counties in the State which are afflicted with execrable roads.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TASK.

President Harrison's call for an extra session of the Senate reminds the country that after this week the Executive power of the United States will be in different hands. Mr. Cleveland comes to no easy task, and justice requires the statement that the character and purposes of his own party, and the policy which he advised and the representations which he made during the late campaign, cause the greater part of the difficulties he will have to face. But he may rest assured that those who opposed his election will not seek to embarrass him in any efforts he may make for the public welfare. On the contrary, wherever they can see that his endeavors tend to the good of the Nation, they will give him unstinted encouragement and genuine support. In such endeavors his difficulties are the difficulties of eur common country. His hopes must be the hopes of all true Americans, for he will be the President of all Americans. If he fails, the country must fail, and his success in any good thing must be the success of the Nation. His first trouble is to do the thinking for

his party. Suddenly clothed with the responsibilities of government, that party begins to feel the need of men of light and leading. Its representatives at Washington have been does about the Sherman Bond bill. Mr. Cleveland perhaps c usiders that, as he has most carnestadvised his party friends about the Silver-Purchase bill, and they voted down the measure he deemed necessary, it might not be of Botanical Club that the community will pri deal of laborious thinking, and infinite patience garten quickly. His own wi-dom on financial subjects may not be unlimited, but it is considerable in comparison with the knowledge e most of the men who will try to control legislation.

Mr. Carlisle is scarcely known yet as a great financier. His training as a lawyer in the interior, and as member and Speaker of the House for some years, may not have prepared about its results were hardly evidence of exone of the best Democrats in the country for the framing of a tariff, but his letter of August, 1892, in regard to silver coinage seems to indicate a rather elementary knowledge of ar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold | have no doubt that this belief is well founded. dollar, and that a dellar's worth of silver should basis of circulation by increasing the amount of metallic money with which paper can be seeded. It is readily accessible, and in the redeemed, would, in my opinion, be beneficial | near fature will be surrounded by a large popto this country and to the world generally." It is not surprising that Mr. Carlisle had never park, it will always retain in a smiller at de-Congress.—Both houses in session. —— Senate: reflected that the "dollar's worth of silver" give its present advantages of isolation and a The Pension Appropriation bill was passed with coined into a silver dollar to-day would differ have atmosphere. It may be assumed that much in weight from the dollar's worth of silve oined into a dollar some other day, and that dollars of varying weight might be inconvenient.

Mr. Cleveland will have to tell his party what to do. He has some excellent friends, whose practical knowledge of financial problems is extensive and thorsugh. But he has not been able to get them into his Cabinet, and may not always be able to consult them in private whenever he wishes. He comes into power with scarcely any gold in the Treasury beyond the bullion reserve, and with a party behind him committed to free silver coinage and to taciff changes which would almost inevitably diminish the revenue from customs. He cannot get the tariff changed, or silver purchases stopped. or any other important thing done, for many months to come, unless he calls an extra session of Congress. But in the mean time the natural outfloy; of gold during the spring and summer, increased this year if present conditions continue by a large excess of merchandise imports over experts, may cause serious trouble before midsummer. There seems to be only one course open that is safe, and that is to face the inconveniences and the risks of assembling Congress in extra session very soon.

THE FIRST REAL BATTLE-SHIP.

The launch of the Indiana to-day is the most ignificant event in the recent naval history of the United States. It is not only the largest vessel ever built for the service, but the first one that can be called a modern battle-ship in the strict sense of the words. The Maine and the Texas have been officially designated as battle-ships, but they are more properly described as armored cruisers. The Indiana is a seagoing, coastline battle-ship, which answers the extreme requirements of modern warfare. It is of great size, has a most formidable armament, has the highest defensive power, and is an all-around fighting ship of tremendous efficiency. It demonstrates at once the ability of Americans to design and to build the highest type of war vessel. Ten years have barely passed since work on the new Navy was begun in a half-hearted, experimental way, American cruisers and armored vessels have already outranked competing ships of their class in foreign navies. The most complex work has now been undertaken, and if the Judiana fulfils the expectations of the designers and builders, the superiority of American in- I commissioners dissented from this report, but ventive genius and mechanical processes will again be shown.

The facility and rapidity with which this great battle-ship has been built denote the marvellous development of naval and mechanical industries in the United States. The contracts for the Indiana and her sister ships, the Massachusetts and the Oregon, were awarded in November, 1890. One is to be launched yards and steel works. It shows what the

1865 to 1882 the maval designers of maritime of a friend of the company. Europe had the field to themselves. Then the Americans, who had been neglecting their Navy from preoccupation with other affairs, sudcharacteristic energy they went ahead by leaps and bounds and are now in a fair way to have. not the largest, but the most useful and serviceable fleet in the world, with every type and class the best that is known.

The essential originality of the Indiana re years the secret of this success in competing with foreign navies. It is not a reproduction of any English, French, German or Italian warship. It has no foreign prototype; it is in model, defensive properties, armament and machinery so hing markedly different from anything that has ever before been produced. Combining in the highest degree those qualities which render foreign battle-ships at once invulnerable against attack and destructive in fire at long or short range, it is a war vessel with a thousand practical devices for increasing its seaworthiness, manoeuvring efficiency and fighting power. It is doubtful if any other battle-ship now affort has either so many simple but effective contrivances for facilitating rapid all-around fire, or so many safeguards against accident in the arrangement of compartments and bulkheads, and in the expedients adopted for the protection of machinery. While it may be premature to make these claims before the ship has been tested on her trial trip and in actual sea service, there are the strongest grounds for confidence that the Indiana will prove when completed a perfect war ve-sel of Celumbia.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN TO BE.

Those citizens of New-York, not many in number, who undertook about four years age loudly complaining because Mr. Cleveland to secure the establishment of a botanical garnot tell them what to do den here, and have pursued their voluntary task steadily and sagaciously ever since, have reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the present outlook. The success of their project is assured. It is to the members of the Torrey any use to give advice about other and less marily owe the institution which is about to important measures. Yet he will have to work begin developing in Bronx Park. They were with the tools he has. It will cost him a great lable to enlist the interest and co-operation of rich and liberal men and the good will of the in instruction and pleading, to get much good city government. A strong popular feeling done by the majority in the new Senate or they could not expect to atouse quietly, while House, and he may as well begin his kinder- the enterprise was still on paper, but neverthe less the number of individuals concerned did constantly increase, and little by little a conside able public sentiment favorable to the andertaking came into existence. In 1891 the Legislature passed the act under which the present encouraging stage has been reached. It authorized the municipality to give to the corporation for the purposes of the proposed bim to understand monetary difficulties ther- buildings for its use at a cost not exceeding oughly. His studies have been given chiefly shee, one so soon as the incorporators had ment. Our neighbor has made a compilation of to the tariff, about which he really knows much raised \$250,000 from private sources. To that them and expressed its usual horror at it. more than most Democrats in Congress, and essential advance fund Columbia College en- This is all very well for those who like it and vet on that subject the mistakes he made in tributed \$25,000 as a genuantee of the indiscussing the McKinley bill and in predicting | t rest which the chief educational institction traordinary capacity for the investigation of nearly the whole amount has now been sethe question. Nevertheless, he is undoubtedly cured. But the Finance Committee has conhalf million without serious difficulty or delay. finance. Thus he said: "I believe that a d le Considering who constitute the committee, w

he coined into a silver dollar. . . . Any project is taking shape are therefore seen to measure having a tendency to breaden the bo enexpectedly favorable. A site of amplize and otherwise entirely suitable has been neation; but being a miner part or a permanent on in dious and attractive buildings, so that the material conditions of success are already within sight. Forten taly, the direction of the garden will be such as to assure its development along the best lines. Its freedom from political manipulation and its strasiy and e-n distent growth are guaranteed by the charactor and terms of the organization, the genral management being vested in trustees elect ed by the incorporators, and the scientific di rection being perpetually intrusted to the presi dent and three professors of Columbia Colleg the president of the Torrey Botanical Club and

the president of the Board of Education. When these various provisions of the projecyore under discussion a couple of years agthe realization of the hopes of the projectors esmed very remote. To-day they are almost in the verge of fulfilment. New-York has greatly needed such an establishment as that which is soon to take form in Bronx Park. The Kew Gardens are invaluable to London and England, and it is encouraging to our own en terprise to know that popular appreciation of hem is so great that a hundred thousand perons often visit them in a single day. shaw Garden at St. Louis, on a much smalle scale, but of admirable quality, is justly re carded as the chief municipal treasure of tha ity. It is not creditable to New-York that no interest was felt in creating a similar estab ishment here, until within a few years. Th strictly scientific value of such an institution is great, but it has higher and broader utility as a means of popular instruction and refresh ment and delight. It develops the habit of observation, purifies the tastes, inculcates nev impulses and ideas, rewards investigation, is a constant but unobtrusive educational influence and all the while gives simple, innecent and healthful pleasure to thousands who may no realize how much more than this it is giving them. The enterprise has been devotedly served hitherto by a few; it deserves and ought now to have the help of the whole community

A REASONABLE AWARD.

The five commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to appraise the value of the property and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company recently reported-at least the majority of them did-that \$570,000 was a fair valuation. The other two did not agree upon any figures, though they believed the amount named to be entirely too small. The report of the commission is now before the courts, and arguments upon the subject are to be heard to-day. Ever since the known that the company would resist to the majority report, in the belief that the valuato-day and the others are rapidly approaching tion was too small. No little surprise was erecompletion. When the fact is kept in mind ated last week when it was made known that and pioneer vessels of the highest class known contested by the company on the ground that Edward Rowe, one of the commissioners, was rule. struction is the strongest possible evidence of disqualified from serving because of the fact tion. This is somewhat amusing, since Mr. easily be confirmed. It is unfortunate that Yankee can do when he once gets his hand Rowe did not sign the majority report, and corats may make common cause with you to

company for an extravagant price, two years ago, which killed him politically. He, together life of the average farmer at its best is a hard with Controller Jackson and Auditor Rutan, onc. Why make it harder? Why assail one agreed to pay \$1,250,000 for the franchise, and of his most precious rights in order to strengththe bargain would have been consummated but en the hands of political bosses? for the vigorous interference of Mr. William Ziegler, who carried it into court and succeeded in putting a stop to the entire proceeding, for the courts held that the city had no legal right to make the purchase. The sequel to all this was the passage of a bill last year for the appointment of the commission whose report is low pending. This report confirmed in a most striking and satisfactory way the popular belief regarding the amount which Mayor Chapin agreed to pay, the saving to the city being the neat sum of \$680,000. The city has been ably represented in the present proceedings, and its coffisel will, as a matter of course, put forth every effort to secure the confirmation of the reasonable award made by the majority of the commissioners. Mr. Rowe's eligibility is scarcely likely to be an important factor in the decision of the court.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

In the vigorous and vociferous campaign carried on last year by our energetic contempo rary, "The New-York World," against Presi dent Harrison we believe it established to its own satisfaction that for the last four years that gentleman had been up to pretty much everything that was bad. In a series of letters from Washington, which were sometimes its class, like the cruisers New-York and double-leaded and always sensational and startling, it was shown by the testimony of living witnesses and documentary evidence from the archives that the Harrison Administration had been souked in sin from the beginning, and had cursed the country with a four-years' carnival of crime. We do not remember that it disturbed anybody. The campaign was rather slow, and as some of the more active spirits in polities thought, disgustingly decent. campaign without any mod-throwing at all would have been discouraging to persons who make a fair living at that particular branch of industry, and our neighbor did what it could to infuse into it energy and scare-heads, hilarity, humbug and mud. It did, in its way, a great wirk. We have never quite made out what it was precisely that did the business in the late election; whether it was the picture drawn by "The New-York Evening Post" of Mr. Cleveland's personal charms; the terror inspired by "The New-York Sun" on a count of the "Face bill," or the indignation roused by "The World" at Mr. Harrison's crimes.

It now appears that our contemp rary did not point all the counts in the indictment against the President. It had some left over which it has been utilizing lately. other wickednesses this bad man parlon-d seventeen bank officers who had been convicted is a bad man, nor do we question the carnestness and sine city and high moral purpose of our peighbor in firing a parting backet of slops at him as he moves away-that being the custom in many tenement-houses. But we find terms, definctions for good conduct being taken to yet. This was the case of the Connecticut stantial benefits. ashier named in the list, and we don't quite understand-he having been always an active and inflocatial Democrat-why the President effect of which was to permit him to resume bination or the other Democrats? oring the Democratic ticket. The motive azzles us to find it.

THE PERSONAL REGISTRATION BILL. The bill extending the requirement of pernal registration to the country districts is to ome up in the Assembly to-morrow, and doubtless the Democratic leaders will do their hest to secure its passage. The Republicans of the entire State, and all other citizens who desire to see the ball t-box preserved from its enemics, have their eyes on this nefarious measre and resolutely demand its defeat. That it is the outcome of hostility to the ballot-box is evident. The people are not behind it. The voters residing in the districts which it affects have not asked for its passage. No valid reason has been assigned in any quarter for its existence. It has no excuse for being. In a word, it is simply a job-a political, partisan job of the most disreputable sort. It was conceived in the brains of the gang of bosses who put through the conspiracy which made the present Senate Democratic by fraud. These unprecipled men see in the bill an expansion of their power. They reason that if the farmers of the State are compelled either to register in person or clse lose their vote it will happen that a good many of them, through carelessness or of necessity, will abstain from registering, and hence will find themselves enchred upon Election Day. The besses know that in the sparsely settled country districts personal registration for farmers will mean to not a few of them the loss of an entire day's work. But on this they calculate, "Let us make voting as difficult as we can for the farmers," is the argument of the conspirators, so as to keep the rural vote down, for the firal vote is largely Republican."

The organ of the grangers of the State, "The Husbandman," denounces the bill as "an outrageous act." "The Husbandman" is not a political journal; its opposition to the bill is due solely to its conviction that it is a blow at the welfare of the rural districts-an attempt to augment the power of a political ring by oppressing the farmers. At the recent caucus of Republican members of the Assembly those present agreed to be in their places on Wednesday for the purpose of opposing this bill-in some respects the worst of all the pending legislation. It is to be expected that every Republican Assemblyman will respond to his name to-morrow, and that the minority will make a resolute, united fight for the farmers' right to vote. As the law now stands, electors in the rural districts are given two days for registration and are required to register in person on the second day only. On the first day the inspectors are authorized to place on the lists award of \$570,000 was made it has been the names of all who voted at the preceding election and of other persons known to be enutmost of its ability the confirmation of the titled to vote. This law has worked well-why meddle with it? Why make the same rule for the sparsely settled country and the thickly settled cities? The conditions of the two secthat these are perfectly appointed battle-ships the validity of the entire proceeding would be tions being different, it is folly to argue that both should come under the same registration

> Republican Assemblymen, stand as one man with all the resources at your command in opposition to this bill! If you do, enough Dem-

New-Jersey is to suffer the discredit of having | in the work and has his mind upon it. From | is, accordingly, to be looked on in the light | recure its defeat. We should be reluctant to The matter is one of general interest because of the majority who would decline to help along it was Mayor Chapia's attempt to buy out this a measure which has for its sole object the practical disfranchisement of the farmers. The

There is a strong demand for and some pros peet of an early reduction in the price of coal. It would have been much more gratifying had a reduction been made several weeks ago rather than at this time, when the season for using coal most freely is approaching its close. The prices of coal this winter have been inordinately and outrageously high. From this condition of things came the demand for legislation to regulate coal prices, which resulted in the bill brought forward at Albany for that purpose. Excessive prices for the necessaries of life are properly resented as an imposition upon the public. The people who control these things ought to recognize that fact and not make a resort to the Legislature necessary.

To the Democratic bosses at Albany: Beware how you fool with the Democratic statesmen from Kings County. From all accounts they are loaded, and if not handled carefully are hable to explode and cause awful carnage.

The experience of Colonel Alex. McClure, of Philadelphia, who, fired by a lofty ambition, went round during the last campaign challenging various prominent persons to meet him in a public discussion of the tariff, has been repeated by a person named De Leon, who, having issued hallenge to Chauncey Depew, Henry Clews, Erastus Wiman, Professor Gunton and others to a joint discussion of "Trusts and Monopolies," waited in vain Sunday afternoon at the Central Labor Federation Hall for the appearance of any one of said one of the audi-"They're afraid," "Yes," said Mr. De Leon, "it does look as That was precisely the view if they were." Colonel McClure took. But then the Colonel is a humorist. De Leon was apparently sincere.

Constant reader: You ask for the first name of the Gray who wrote the mournful Elegy. They say out in Indianapolis that his first name was Isaac Pusey.

In elucidating the scope of the Presidential function in the matter of appointments, our esteemed contemporary, "The New-York World," remarks that Mr. Cleveland, "as a President who understands his rights under the Constitution and his duty to the people, is not likely to ask onylody's consent to a nomination which he helieves to be fit." Our contemporary's modesty, it is to be icared, may lead its readers into i misapprehension. It should be understood, of course, that no nomination is made without the consent of "The World" being previously

Mr. Cleveland seems to have had almost as much trouble in finding a private secretary as in making up his entire Caldnet.

That proposition to cease printing the reports of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory cannot be dropped too quickly. Such a step would be a grave mistake. It would be a serious blow to important sanitary, scientific and business interests. These reports, since they were begun in 1808, have steadily increased in value. They now outsin data not to be had elsewhere in print of the city feels in the project of garden, and not pretend to deay that President Harrison. The figures for hourly humidity, wind velocity builders and civil engineers in the interests of their professional work, and it would be an into the public, which is thus served, to cut of the supply of information which Dr. Draper is farmshing. Public libraries in cities far remote from New-York report frequent calls for these reperts; so that their use and reputation are not conflued to the metropolis. The expense of pubinto account, and that the only effect of the lighter is insignificant, moreover, and it is doubtco-called pand as was to prevent the forfeiture ful whether a municipal expenditure of like of the elective franchise and save their right amount in any other direction yields more sub-

"The pace that kills," as "The Buffalo Courier" looks at it, is "the pace of the Murphytoker-Flower combination." But what is the -hould have granted him a pardon, the only name of the victim? Does the pace kill the com-

last few weeks spent \$58.35 for newspaper clippings. The members might well wish to know what the newspapers are saying about their failure to supply rapid transit, but they are able and ought to be willing to buy their own papers. To ask the city to pay for them, with the vague expectation that some railway company that may never exist will pay the bill some time hereafter, is an imposition on the taxpayers.

The Committee on Legislation of the Medical Society of the State is strongly in favor of the bill which proposes to place the Coroner's office in the hands of physicians. This is one of the excellent bills introduced by Assemblyman Otto Kempner, which naturally find small favor in the eyes of the Tammany magnates. There is nothing to be said on the side of continuing the present system, which is both costly and inef-Massachusetts made a change in 1877. substituting medical examiners for coroners, and providing that where an inquest is deemed nee essary by the medical examiner it shall be held by a justice of the peace or other local judicial The result has been all that was expected, and the cost of the service has been substantially reduced. In spite of the slim pros pects of getting Mr. Kempner's bill enacted, it is the duty of physicians throughout the State and of intelligent citizens generally to urge its passage upon the members of the Legislature.

PEESONAL.

Governor McKinley's relations with Mr. Walke began when the former gentleman was a young and struggling lawyer. Mr. Walker at that time made advances of money to him to side him over difficult places. The peruntary debt was repaid; but Mr. McKinley always felt that he was still under an obligation to his friend for the kindness exhibited.

Senator Dawes is an exceedingly courteous person; but he knows where to draw the line. While he was speaking on the Utah question the other day, Mr. Paddock asked leave to interrupt him. Permission was gracton-ty granted; whereupon the Senator from Nebraska hauled out a big roll of manuscript, and began reading an elaborate speech. A Washington paper, recounting the incident, says; "Mr. Dawes paper, recounting the incident, says; "Mr. Dawes tooked at him and his chin fell upon his breast. Hiseye grew glassy and his boson heaved. It was two minutes before he got its second wind. Mr. President, he said, with great aspecify, 'I desire that the distinguished senator from Nebruska allow me to finish my remarks.' Mr. Luddock paused and Jooled up in nath surprise, he statest a moment, rolled up the manuscript, shoved it back into the desk and sat down."

Now that ex-Congressman Cook of Vicatala knowthat he can't be Attorney-General, it is said that he

If Professor Barnard, of Lick Observatory, should resign his present place—and rumor says that he may do so to take charge of the big telescope which Mr Yerkes has ordered for the Chicago University-he be the fourth man to leave the staff of the Mount Ham Illon Institution within a year or two-Professors Crew Reeler and Burubam having retired within a speci

park has not been abandoned on account of the oblesions offered by the poet's daughter, Mrs. Burnett, to the sale of ground immediately adjoining the house The property is divisible in such a way, apparently, as to meet the requirements of both interests, provided that the money can be raised for the park. The drustee for the salable portion has agreed to hold it with May before disposing of it, so as to allow time for securing popular support for the enterprise.

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, who has come up to Washington to see the old Administration out and the new one in, is reported as being in an almost helpless condition from paralysis. His old friends were shocked at his appearance when they saw him. He talks re-essurintly, lowever, and oldings to be much better than he has been. THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES,

PRINCESS LOUISE TO VISIT THE QUEEN AT

VILLA PALMIERI-THE ROYAL INCLOSURS

AT ASCOT-THE ROYAL BUCKHOUNDS-ST. PETER'S AT THE JUBILED MASS-A NOTABLE REMBRANDT -DEATH OF CHARLES

DICKENS'S SISTER. THY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright 1893: By The Tribune Association, Lendon, Feb. 27.—The Queen's stay at Costeben last year has given a great lift to Hyeres, which m now quite full. Princess Louise and Lord Lorne, who have been staying at Kensington Palace since they returned to town after a six weeks' visit to the Queen at Osborne, are about to proceed to the Rivcuren at Osborn, a learning of Barones in and will be the guests for some time of Barones Alice de Rothschild, at Grasse. They will go on from Grasse to Florence, where they are to be for about ortnight during the Queen's residence at VIII-Palmieri.

DANISH SOVERCIGNS NOT TO VISIT ENGLAND. I have reason to believe that there is no foundation for the persistently circulated report that the King and Queen of Denmark are coming to England next month on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. THE ROYAL INCLOSURE AT ASCOT.

The fature disposal of the Ascot daties and patron-age, which now belong to the Master of the Buckhounds, as been under consideration for some time. R s probable that the whole of them will be transferred to the Master of the Horse, who has always provided carriages and horses for the royal processions and from the course. The Lord Chamberlain has cutive charge of the royal stand and full control over all the arrangements connected with it, while the Lord steward has to provide the daily inneheous which ome from Windsor Castle for the royal party, sulter and servants. The royal inclosure is the matter which lain does not want to have anything to do with it and it has been proposed that a certain number of tickets should be placed at the disposal of the Prince Wales, the remainder being distributed by the Master of the Horse, who would, however, be limited to persons whose names are on the Buckingham Palace two years ago exalted per onages declared that there must be a rigorous weeding of the inclosure before they came again to Ascot, and there were some strongs expressed protests against the presence of so much tagrag and hobitall in a place which, when the Queen stended the meeting, was a rictly limited to Ministers ex Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, the Court and a few unofficial personages.

THE QUESTION OF THE BOYAL BUCKHOUNDS The question of the Royal Buckhounds is now being considered by the Queen, who has to decide whether or not the pack is to be abolished at the close of the preent season. The Cabinet is in favor of getting rid of the pack, and Lord Ribblesdale was appointed Master on the distinct understanding that the royal hunting establishment is to be abolished this year. The Queen objects altogether to stag-hunting, and would gladly have given up the pack four or five years ago, when Lord Cross, sir Reginald Welby and the late Lord Lyons investigate the matter and unanimously recommended that the royal hunt should be abolished. Whatever may now be decided by Her Majesty, the extinction of the buck much longer deferred. It is an event which is neither remote nor uncertain.

LORD HOUGHTON'S HUNTING PROGRESSES. Lord Houghton evidently wants to see as much of Ireland as he can during his tenure of office, for he makes hunting progresses with almost as much energy as Earl Spencer did in his first Viceroyalty, Louis having been visited by him twice in a few days.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA'S ERRAND. The Duke of Aosta has come to England simply on private business of his own. He has no mission from King Humbert to invite the Queen to Rome, nor had the journey any matrimonial object. The Duke to going to buy some horses, cattle and sheep during his

stay in England.

THE CROWDS AT THE POPE'S JUBILEE MASS. The Queen's telegram of congratulation to the Pope on his jubilee reached the Vatican on Sunday. Almost at the same moment came the Crar's telegram. Indeed, messengers continued to arrive at the palace every five minutes with little sheaves of messages to show the Pope that all the world remembered that he had been Bishop fifty years. Six thousand ticket-helders were shut out of St. Peter's when the Pope sale the jubilee mass. Among these were nearly a hundred English pilgrims, including at least two prominent London priests. The fact is that the doors were and denly shut before the building was nearly filled, because the discovery was made that a number of per-sons were presenting forged tickets, and what a harvest for an Anarchist with an infernal machine! Apart from this most untoward disappointment, everything went of admirably. Five little hospitals containing all the surgical appliances, which were not needed, as well as brandy and vermouth, were fitted up in various parts of St. Peter's, and out of the 50,000 persons present, some forty, fainting and overfatigued, took advantage of the retirement and restoratives. In only one case were these unavailing, that of an aged scottish pligrim, whose death from heart disease

no doubt accelerated by excitement. CAPTAIN HUTTON'S THEORY OF FENCING. Captain Aifred Hutton is a master of fencing, and Lord Methuen is an ardent admirer of the art. former lectured on swordsmanship at the Royal United Service Institution on Fridey just, and the atter presided. Captain Hutton holds most strongly to the view that our whole system of instruction in fencing and sword-manship is wrong. He ought to know certainly, and his opinion must carry great weight. I doubt, however, whether British will ever be found ready to devote the time to feas ng that Captain Hutton would demand.

A NOTABLE REMBRANDT FROM BUCKINGHAM. People who are daily admiring the Dutch pictures from Euckingham Palace which are exhibited at Eurlington House will be disposed to think that we owe something more after all to George IV tear old Dr. Brighton. This rare, splendid Buck ngham Palace gallery was entirely collected by Georgo IV, who bought most at very low prices.
Rembrandt's "Christ and Mary Magdalene at the
Tomb," which is the finest Dutch picture in the extablition, was for more than sixty years in the called of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, but in 1804 was selze by Napoleon, who carried it off to France and proented it to Josephine, and it have in Malmal until 1816, when it was purchased by the Prince Report on the navice of Mr. Crocker. George iv placed it in Carlton House, and it was afterward renoved to the private apartments in Windsor Casile;

chief ornaments of the royal collection. LORD DEEBY'S CONDITION. It is nubbely that Lord Derby will return to Lordon during the coming senson. His recent illness has made necessary a long period of rest and

but for the last half century it has hing in the

offery of Buckingham Palace.

HIGH BENTS FOR LONDON MANSIONS

Lord Arlington has already let his house for the season. It is taken by an American, and I hear that Lady Arlington was very disappointed, having house that a colored the season. noped that £2,000 was a prehibitive price. Adair has let ber house in Carzon-st, for £1,500. Who says that money is scarce? Some people seem to have plenty.

CHARLES DICKENS'S SISTER DEAD. Mrs. Henry Austin, whose death was an-

nonneed last week, was the last survivor of the brothers and sisters of Charles Dickets. Mrs. Burnett Dickens, the favorite sister, whose little Invalid son was said to be the original of Paul Dombey, died early in her married life. Alfred and Augustus, his three brothers, all died be fore him, and are all named in Forster's life Frederick was the most closely associated with the early days at Furnival's Inn, where "Pickwick" was written, and frequently told quaint stories of personal missions to publishers and others. Frederick died at the age of fifty or a little more, a superannual official of the War Office. Alfred, who was a civil engineer of repute, became inspector under the Local Government Board and died at Manchester, when on an official tour of saultary inquiry, at the age thirty-eight. Augustus sought fortune in the United States, and died at about forty in the service of the Illinois Central Railway. Charles Dickens himself died in 1870 at the age of fifty-eight, so that Mrs. Austin, who has just possed away at the ago seventy-eight, was the only member of the family who

attained a green old age. A GREAT COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES. Much interest is displayed by antiquaries all ore Europe to the final dispersal by public all &